| | House Speaker Boehner's Plan, | Majority Leader Reid's Plan, Proposed |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Proposed on July 27 | on July 25 |
| | | |
| Caps on Discretionary Programs | | |
| Excluding OCO | -756 | -751 |
| Program Integrity Initiatives | -1 | 17 |
| Other Mandatory Spending | -5 | -24 |
| Debt Service Savings, Non-OCO | <u>-156</u> | <u>-151</u> |
| Total Savings, Excluding OCO | -917 | -909 |
| Caps on Funding for OCO | N.A. | -1,044 |
| Debt Service Savings, OCO Caps | <u>N.A.</u> | <u>-223</u> |
| TOTAL SAVINGS | -917 | -2,176 |

OCO = Overseas contingency operations, which include the wars

Speaker Boehner's Adjusted For OCO

Additional Savings in OCO as Estimated by CBO for Speaker Boehner's Plan in Regards to the Current plans for Afghanistan and Iraq add an additional 1.267 trillion to Speaker Boehner's Plan leading to a total of \$2.284 trillion in savings.

Debt Ceiling

The Boehner Amendment initially would allow the President to increase the debt limit by \$400 billion and an additional \$500 billion would be available subject to a joint resolution of disapproval. Beyond that, the Boehner Amendment would allow an additional \$1.6 trillion increase in the debt limit only if a newly-established joint select committee is successful in enacting legislation that achieves at least that level of deficit reduction.

The Reid plan immediately increases the Debt Limit by \$2.7 trillion.